

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
SAN JOSE DIVISION

IN RE CIM-SQ TRANSFER CASES

Case No. 5:20-cv-06326-EJD

This Document Relates To:

**ORDER REOPENING CASE;  
VACATING JUDGMENT;  
OF SERVICE**

24-cv-03569; *Moralez v. State of California et al.*

Dkt. No. 215

**INTRODUCTION**

Plaintiff, a California prisoner, filed this *pro se* complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Dkt. No. 1 in 24-cv-03569. Plaintiff alleged that defendants violated his constitutional rights by transferring over 100 inmates, some of whom were infected with COVID-19, from the California Institution for Men (CIM) to San Quentin State Prison (SQSP)<sup>1</sup> in May 2020. The Court previously dismissed plaintiff's action for failing to file an application to proceed *in forma pauperis* or to pay the correct filing fee. *See* Dkt. No. 8 in 24-cv-03569. Plaintiff has filed a motion to reopen the case, accompanied by an application to proceed *in forma pauperis*. Dkt. Nos. 215, 216 in Case No. 20-cv-06326. Plaintiff's motion to reopen the case is granted, and the case is now before the Court for screening pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(a). Service of the complaint will be ordered. Plaintiff will be granted leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* by separate order.

This case has been consolidated with cases in this district related to the 2020 prisoner transfer and related to the first case filed, No. 5:20-cv-06326-EJD, which now has the caption "In

<sup>1</sup> SQSP is now called the San Quentin Rehabilitation Center. The former name is used in this Order for clarity.

Re CIM-SQ Transfer Cases.” *Pro se* prisoner cases that are part of the consolidated matter are stayed except for the purposes of service. Service shall therefore proceed in plaintiff’s case as ordered below, but the case will remain stayed for all other purposes. The docket for Case No. 24-cv-03569 and all other individual dockets have been closed. If plaintiff wishes to file any motions, he must file them in Case No. 5:20-cv-06326-EJD and include his original case number, No. 24-cv-03569, on the left side of the heading.

### STANDARD OF REVIEW

Federal courts must engage in a preliminary screening of cases in which prisoners seek redress from a governmental entity or officer or employee of a governmental entity. 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(a). The Court must identify cognizable claims or dismiss the complaint, or any portion of the complaint, if the complaint “is frivolous, malicious, or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted,” or “seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief.” *Id.* § 1915A(b). *Pro se* pleadings must be liberally construed. *Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dep’t*, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1990).

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a)(2) requires only “a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief.” “Specific facts are not necessary; the statement need only give the defendant fair notice of what the . . . claim is and the grounds upon which it rests.” *Erickson v. Pardus*, 127 S. Ct. 2197, 2200 (2007) (citations omitted). Although to state a claim a complaint “does not need detailed factual allegations, . . . a plaintiff’s obligation to provide the grounds of his entitle[ment] to relief requires more than labels and conclusions, and a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action will not do . . . . Factual allegations must be enough to raise a right to relief above the speculative level.” *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 127 S. Ct. 1955, 1964-65 (2007) (citations omitted). A complaint must proffer “enough facts to state a claim for relief that is plausible on its face.” *Id.* at 1974.

To state a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, a plaintiff must allege two elements: (1) that a right secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States was violated, and (2) that the alleged violation was committed by a person acting under the color of state law. *West v. Atkins*, 487 U.S. 42, 48 (1988).

1 If a court dismisses a complaint for failure to state a claim, it should “freely give  
 2 leave” to amend “when justice so requires.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a)(2). A court has discretion to  
 3 deny leave to amend due to “undue delay, bad faith or dilatory motive on the part of the movant,  
 4 repeated failure to cure deficiencies by amendment previously allowed, undue prejudice to the  
 5 opposing party by virtue of allowance of the amendment, [and] futility of amendment.”  
 6 *Leadsinger, Inc. v. BMG Music Pub.*, 512 F.3d 522, 532 (9th Cir. 2008).

### 7 LEGAL CLAIMS

8 Plaintiff’s complaint alleges as follows: defendants were involved in the decision to  
 9 transfer over 100 prisoners, some of whom were infected with COVID-19, from CIM to SQSP in  
 10 May 2020. Dkt. No. 1 at 18-19. Defendants then failed to take adequate safety precautions  
 11 before, during, and after the transfer, including failing to test the transferring prisoners or screen  
 12 them for symptoms at the appropriate times, failing to implement distancing measures on the  
 13 transfer buses, and failing to test and isolate the transferred prisoners upon arrival. *Id.* at 19-20.  
 14 Over the course of three weeks, SQSP went from having no cases of COVID to 499 cases, and by  
 15 late July, SQSP had more than 2,000 prisoner cases and 26 prisoners had died from the virus. *Id.*  
 16 at 19, 23. Then defendants failed to follow the recommendations of a Marin County public health  
 17 official to mitigate spread, and that there was “a grave lack of personal protective equipment and  
 18 masks at San Quentin . . . even though masks and PPE were easily obtainable.” *Id.* at 20-21.  
 19 Defendants failed to follow the recommendations of a group of public health experts, who toured  
 20 SQSP at the request of federal receiver Clark Kelso, to release or transfer prisoners and avoid  
 21 reliance on punitive housing to quarantine the sick. *Id.* at 21-22. Further, defendants refused  
 22 offers by the Innovative Genomics Institute at Berkeley and by a research laboratory at UCSF  
 23 Medical Center to provide free COVID testing. *Id.* at 22.

24 Plaintiff alleges he became infected with COVID in July 2020. *Id.* at 32.

25 Plaintiff names the following defendants:

- 26 1. The State of California
- 27 2. California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (“CDCR”)
- 28 3. SQSP

4. Ralph Diaz, former secretary of CDCR
5. Estate of Robert S. Tharratt, former Medical Director of CDCR
6. Ronald Davis, Warden of SQSP
7. Ronald Broomfield, Acting Warden of SQSP
8. Clarence Cryer, Chief Executive Officer of SQSP
9. Alison Pachynski, Chief Medical Executive of SQSP
10. Shannon Garrigan, Chief Physician and Surgeon of SQSP
11. Louie Escobell, Health Care Chief Executive Officer of CIM
12. Muhammad Farooq, Chief Medical Executive for CIM
13. Kirk Torres, Chief Physician and Surgeon for CIM
14. Does 1 through 20.

Dkt. No. 1 at 4. Plaintiff sues all defendants who are people in their individual capacities. *Id.*

Plaintiff alleges that defendants Diaz, Estate of Tharratt, Davis, Broomfield, Cryer, Pachynski, Garrigan, Escobell, Farooq, Torres, and Does 1-20 violated his rights under the Eighth Amendment by being deliberately indifferent, either directly or via supervisory liability, to his medical and safety needs, and violated his rights under California Civil Code section 52.1. Dkt. No. 1 at 34-41. Plaintiff also brings a negligent infliction of emotional distress claim against those defendants. *Id.* at 45.

Plaintiff alleges that defendants State of California, CDCR, and San Quentin violated his rights under the Rehabilitation Act. *Id.* at 43.

Plaintiff seeks declaratory relief, compensatory damages, punitive damages, and costs. *Id.* at 46-47.

## ANALYSIS

### A. Eighth Amendment Claim

The allegations regarding the May 2020 transfer of CIM inmates into SQSP state cognizable Eighth Amendment claims against defendants Diaz, Estate of Tharratt, Davis, Broomfield, Cryer, Pachynski, Garrigan, Escobell, Farooq, and Torres. *Farmer v. Brennan*, 511 U.S. 825, 837 (1994) (prison official is deliberately indifferent if he or she knows that prisoner

faces substantial risk of serious harm and disregards that risk by failing to take reasonable steps to abate it).

### **B. Bane Act**

California Civil Code section 52.1, the Bane Act, “protects individuals from conduct aimed at interfering with rights that are secured by federal or state law, where the interference is carried out ‘by threats, intimidation or coercion’.” *Reese v. Cnty. of Sacramento*, 888 F.3d 1030, 1040 (9th Cir. 2018) (quoting *Venegas v. County of Los Angeles*, 153 Cal.App.4th 1230, 1239 (2007)). A defendant must have “specific intent” to violate the plaintiff’s rights. “But it is not necessary for the defendants to have been ‘thinking in constitutional *or legal terms* at the time of the incidents, because a reckless disregard for a person’s constitutional rights is evidence of a specific intent to deprive that person of those rights’.” *Id.* at 1035, 1045 (quoting *United States v. Reese*, 2 F.3d 870, 885 (9th Cir. 1993)) (triable issue as to specific intent where the defendant deputy sheriffs, responding to a 911 call about a gunshot and a man with a knife, fired at the plaintiff as he answered the door with a knife). Here, liberally construed, plaintiff has stated a cognizable claim that defendants acted with reckless disregard for his constitutional rights, meeting the elements of the Bane Act.

### **C. Rehabilitation Act**

The elements of a § 504 Rehabilitation Act claim are that: (1) the plaintiff is a handicapped person under the Act; (2) he is otherwise qualified; (3) the relevant program receives federal financial assistance; and (4) the defendants impermissibly discriminated against him on the basis of the handicap. *Bonner v. Lewis*, 857 F.2d 559, 562-63 (9th Cir. 1988). The Act applies to state prisons receiving federal financial assistance. *Armstrong v. Wilson*, 124 F.3d 1019, 1022-23 (9th Cir. 1997), and a state’s acceptance of federal funds may waive sovereign immunity. *See Pugliese v. Dillenberg*, 346 F.3d 937, 937-38 (9th Cir. 2003) (per curiam).

Here, plaintiff alleges that he has disabilities consisting of a heart condition, diabetes, obesity, advanced age, and Hispanic heritage. Dkt. No. 1 at 44. Neither race nor age is a disability for purposes of the Rehabilitation Act, but liberally construed, his health conditions may constitute disabilities within the meaning of the Act. Plaintiff alleges that defendants the State of

California, CDCR, and SQSP receive federal assistance and funds. He alleges that these defendants:

[W]ere required to make reasonable accommodations for [his] disabilities, such as providing additional enhanced PPE, providing legally required N-95 respirators, changing the prison environment, sanitation and deep cleaning of the prison, eradicating vermin from the housing unit, black mold remediation, single cell housing to allow for social distancing, enforcing social distancing and masking mandates, and following well-known public health directives, Orders, and advice . . . to properly address the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak at San Quentin.

*Id.* Plaintiff alleges that defendants violated the Rehabilitation Act by failing to accommodate his disabilities and “subject[ing him] to even a greater risk of contracting and dying from COVID-19 than his non-disabled inmate cohorts.” *Id.* at 45. Liberally construed, plaintiff has stated a cognizable Rehabilitation Act claim against defendants the State of California, CDCR, and SQSP.

#### **D. Negligent Infliction of Emotional Distress**

Plaintiff has also stated a cognizable state-law claim for negligent infliction of emotional distress. Under California law, “there is no independent tort of negligent infliction of emotional distress.” *Potter v. Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.*, 6 Cal. 4th 965, 984 (1993). A negligent infliction of emotional distress claim is only available where the “defendant has assumed a duty to plaintiff in which the emotional condition of the plaintiff is an object,” and “recovery is available only if the emotional distress arises the defendant’s breach of some other legal duty and the emotional distress is proximately caused by that breach of duty.” *Id.* at 985. Here, defendants have a duty to plaintiff as a prisoner under state tort law. California “[c]ase law holds that ‘there is a special relationship between jailer and prisoner, imposing on the former a duty of care to the latter’.” *Lawson v. Superior Ct.*, 180 Cal. App. 4th 1372, 1389–90 (2010) (quoting *Giraldo v. Department of Corrections & Rehabilitation*, 168 Cal. App. 4th 231, 250 (2008)). Plaintiff alleges that the emotional distress arose out of defendants’ breach of their duty to him by exposing him to COVID-19.

#### **CONCLUSION**

1. Plaintiff’s motion to reopen the case (Dkt. No. 215) is granted. The Clerk shall vacate the prior judgment and reopen the case.

2. Plaintiff has stated the following cognizable claims against defendants Diaz, Estate of Tharratt, Davis, Broomfield, Cryer, Pachynski, Garrigan, Escobell, Farooq, and Torres: violation of the Eighth Amendment by deliberate indifference to his health and safety needs; California Civil Code section 52.1; and negligent infliction of emotional distress.

3. Plaintiff has stated the following cognizable claims against defendants the State of California, CDCR, and SQSP: violation of the Rehabilitation Act.

4. The Court ORDERS that service shall proceed by the United States Marshal Service (“USMS”) on the State of California through the Office of the Attorney General.

5. The Court orders that service on the following defendants shall proceed under the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation’s (“CDCR”) e-service program for civil rights cases from prisoners in the CDCR’s custody:

- a. CDCR
- b. SQSP
- c. Ralph Diaz, former secretary of CDR
- d. Estate of Robert S. Tharratt, former Medical Director of CDR
- e. Ronald Davis, Warden of SQSP
- f. Ronald Broomfield, Acting Warden of SQSP
- g. Clarence Cryer, Chief Executive Officer of SQSP
- h. Alison Pachynski, Chief Medical Executive of SQSP
- i. Shannon Garrigan, Chief Physician and Surgeon of SQSP
- j. Louie Escobell, Health Care Chief Executive Officer of CIM
- k. Muhammad Farooq, Chief Medical Executive for CIM
- l. Kirk Torres, Chief Physician and Surgeon for CIM

In accordance with the program, the clerk is directed to serve on the CDCR via email the following documents: the operative complaint (Dkt. No. 1 in 24-cv-03569), this Order of Service, a CDCR Report of E-Service Waiver form, and a summons. The clerk also shall serve a copy of this order on the plaintiff.

1 No later than 40 days after service of this order via email on the CDCR, the CDCR shall  
2 provide the court a completed CDCR Report of E-Service Waiver advising the court which  
3 defendant(s) listed in this order will be waiving service of process without the need for service by  
4 the USMS and which defendant(s) decline to waive service or could not be reached. The CDCR  
5 also shall provide a copy of the CDCR Report of E-Service Waiver to the California Attorney  
6 General's Office which, within 21 days, shall file with the Court a waiver of service of process for  
7 the defendant(s) who are waiving service.

8 Upon receipt of the CDCR Report of E-Service Waiver, the clerk shall prepare for each  
9 defendant who has not waived service according to the CDCR Report of E-Service Waiver a  
10 USM-285 Form. The clerk shall provide to the USMS the completed USM-285 forms and copies  
11 of this order, the summons and the operative complaint for service upon each defendant who has  
12 not waived service. The clerk also shall provide to the USMS a copy of the CDCR Report of E-  
13 Service Waiver.

14 6. All defendants are cautioned that Rule 4 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure  
15 requires them to cooperate in saving unnecessary costs of service of the summons and complaint.  
16 Pursuant to Rule 4, if defendants, after being notified of this action and asked by the Court, on  
17 behalf of plaintiff, to waive service of the summons, fail to do so, they will be required to bear the  
18 cost of such service unless good cause can be shown for their failure to sign and return the waiver  
19 form.

20 7. All communications by plaintiff with the Court must be served on defendants'  
21 counsel by mailing a true copy of the document to defendants' counsel. The Court may disregard  
22 any document which a party files but fails to send a copy of to his opponent. Until defendants'  
23 counsel has been designated, plaintiff may mail a true copy of the document directly to  
24 defendants, but once defendants are represented by counsel, all documents must be mailed to  
25 counsel rather than directly to defendants.

26 8. Plaintiff is responsible for prosecuting this case. Plaintiff must promptly keep the  
27 Court informed of any change of address and must comply with the Court's orders in a timely  
28 fashion. Failure to do so may result in the dismissal of this action for failure to prosecute pursuant



1 to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b). Plaintiff must file a notice of change of address in every  
2 pending case every time he is moved to a new facility.

3 9. Any motion for an extension of time must be filed no later than the deadline sought  
4 to be extended and must be accompanied by a showing of good cause. Plaintiff is cautioned that  
5 he must include the case name and case number for this case on any document he submits to the  
6 Court for consideration in this case.

7 10. The case will remain stayed for all purposes other than service of the complaint on  
8 defendants.

9 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

10 Dated: May 12, 2025

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13 EDWARD J. DAVILA  
14 United States District Judge  
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